

BookletChart™

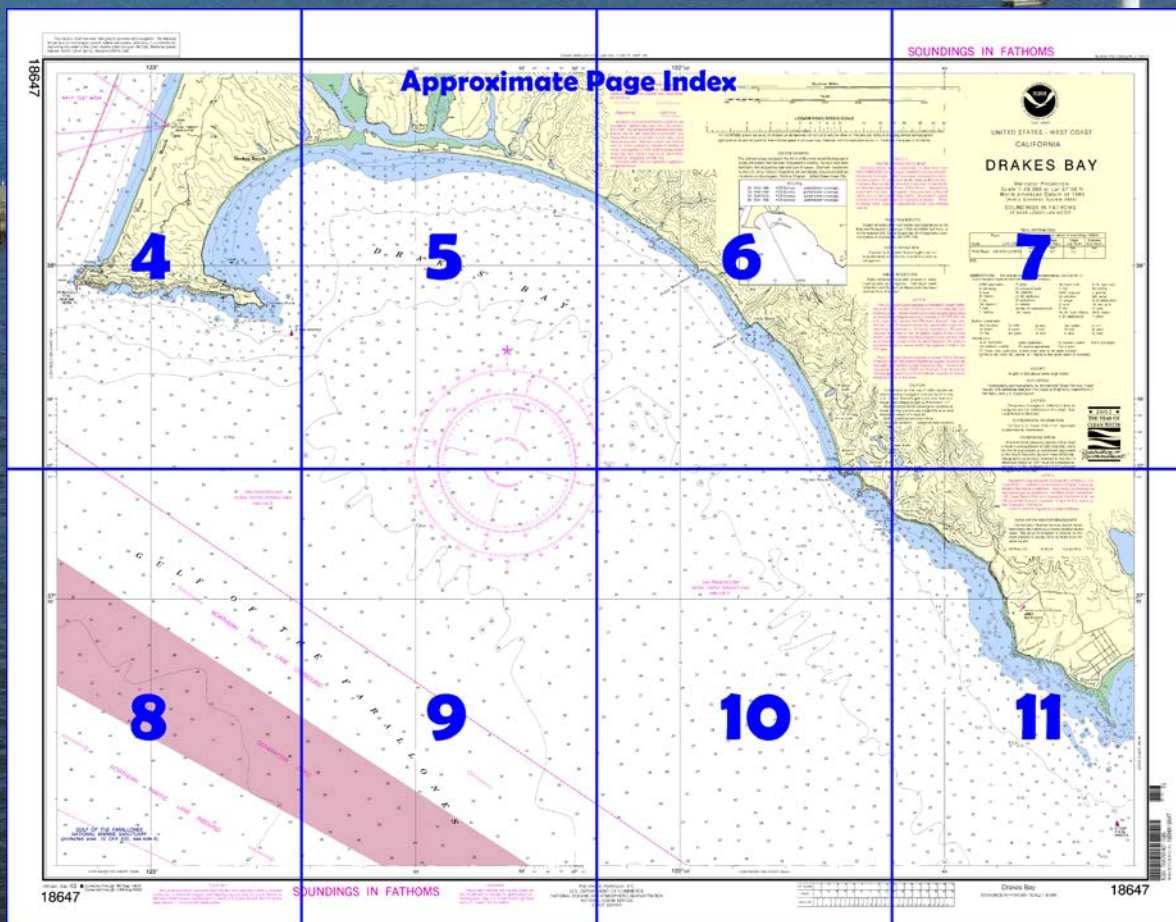
Drakes Bay NOAA Chart 18647



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18647>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Point Reyes, 18 miles N of Farallon Light, is a bold, dark, rocky headland 612 feet high at the W and higher extremity of a ridge running in an E direction for 3 miles. It is an excellent radar target in thick weather. There is lowland N of the point, so that from N and S, and from seaward in hazy weather, it usually appears as an island. The point is visible for over 25 miles.

Point Reyes Light (37°59'44"N., 123°01'23"W.), 265 feet above the

water, is shown from a platform on top of a square building on the W

extremity of the point. A sound signal is at the light. Two rocks, 275 yards W of the light, are covered about 3 feet and break in a moderate swell.

Drakes Bay, named after English explorer Sir Francis Drake, who anchored here in 1579, is NE of the 1-mile-long 200-foot-high, narrow peninsula that forms the easternmost part of Point Reyes. White cliffs commence at the SW angle of the bay and curve round to the NE for about 6 miles, ending at high white sand dunes. This curving shoreline forms Drakes Bay, which affords good anchorage in depths of 4 to 6 fathoms, sandy bottom, in heavy NW weather. Several lagoons back of the N shore empty into the bay through a common channel which is navigable by shallow-draft vessels with local knowledge.

Chimney Rock lies close under the outer end of the Drakes Bay peninsula. The area between Chimney Rock and the 5-fathom curve, 0.4 mile E and SE, breaks in moderate weather. A lighted whistle buoy is moored 0.6 mile SE of the rock.

Drakes Bay is used extensively in heavy NW weather and many fishing vessels operate from here during the season. A fish wharf is about midway along the inner side of the peninsula. A visible wreck is about 100 feet E of the fish wharf in about 37°59'41"N., 122°58'19"W. Visible and submerged piles W of the fish wharf are a hazard.

From the sand dunes near the E part of Drakes Bay, cliffs 100 to 200 feet high extend 5 miles SE to **Double Point**, which has two high spurs, 0.4 mile apart, projecting 200 to 300 yards from the general coastline. A small 47-foot-high island is 300 yards off the NW spur, and a 54-foot-high rock is close under the longer and lower SE spur. From Double Point to Bolinas Point, about 3.5 miles SE, the coast is bold with high cliffs behind narrow sand beaches.

Bolinas Point, 15.3 miles SE of Point Reyes Light, is 160 feet high and the W extremity of the comparatively level tableland extending E to Bolinas Lagoon. An aerolight and numerous radio towers are 0.6 mile N of the point.

Duxbury Point, 16.5 miles SE of Point Reyes Light, is 160 feet high and yellow in color. The point is the S edge of the tableland W of Bolinas Lagoon.

Duxbury Reef, extending 1.2 miles SE of Duxbury Point, is long, narrow, and partly bare at low water. A ledge covered 29 to 36 feet extends from the reef to about 1.4 miles S of the point; a lighted whistle buoy is about 2 miles S of the point. Great care must be exercised in passing this area.

Warning.—It was reported that in heavy weather strong N currents resulting from prolonged S winds may exist in the area from Duxbury Reef to Golden Gate.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Alameda	Commander	
	11 th CG District	(510) 437-3700
	Alameda, CA	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



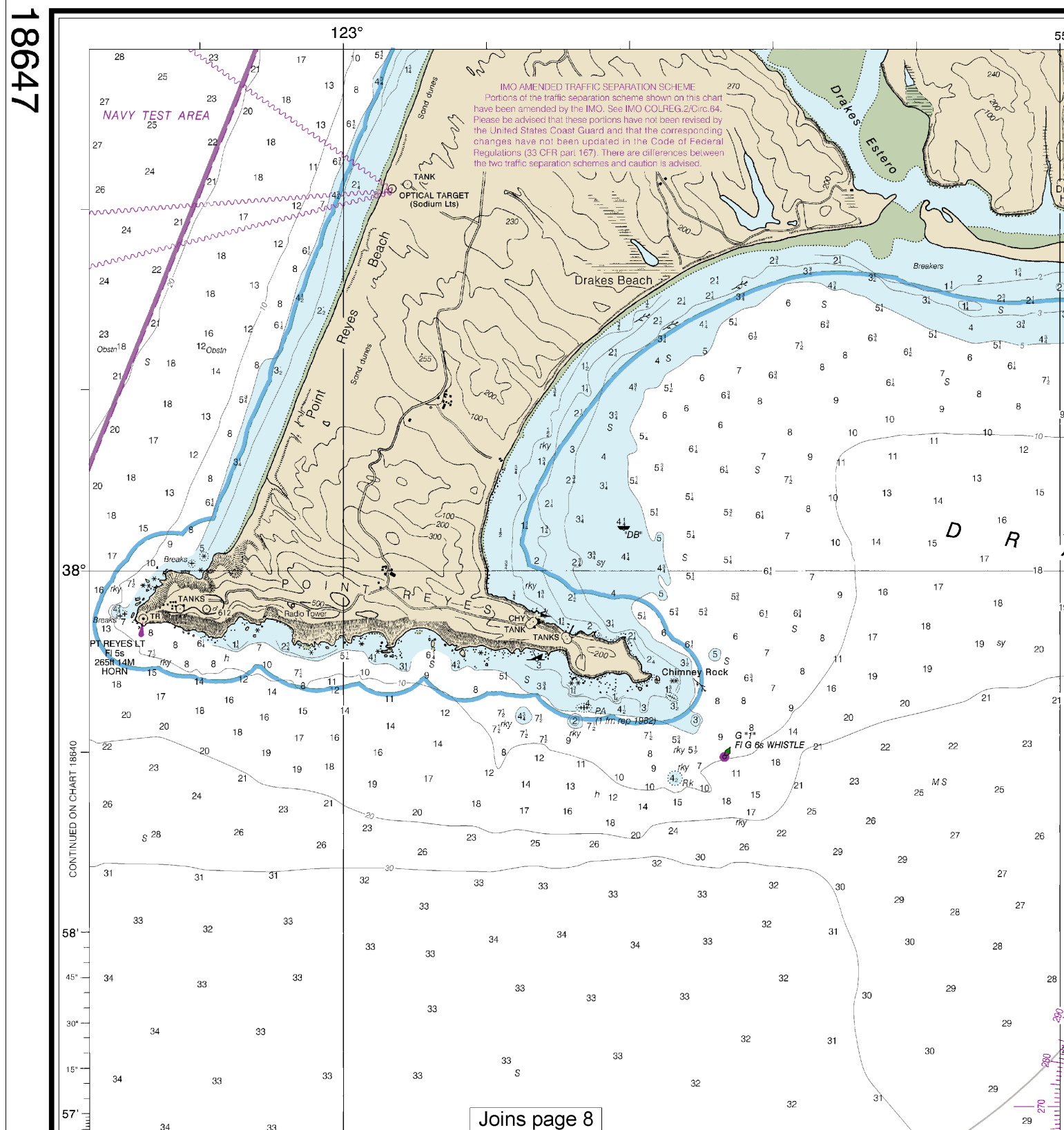
For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

Within the 12-n
some Federal laws
outer limit of the ter
limit of the other la
of Florida, Texas, a
most cases the int
jurisdiction of the
mile Exclusive Ed
Unless fixed by tre
to modification.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments
about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

18647



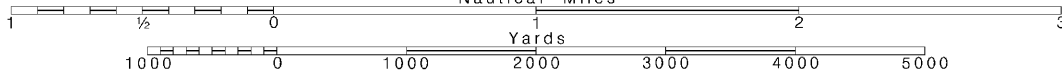
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

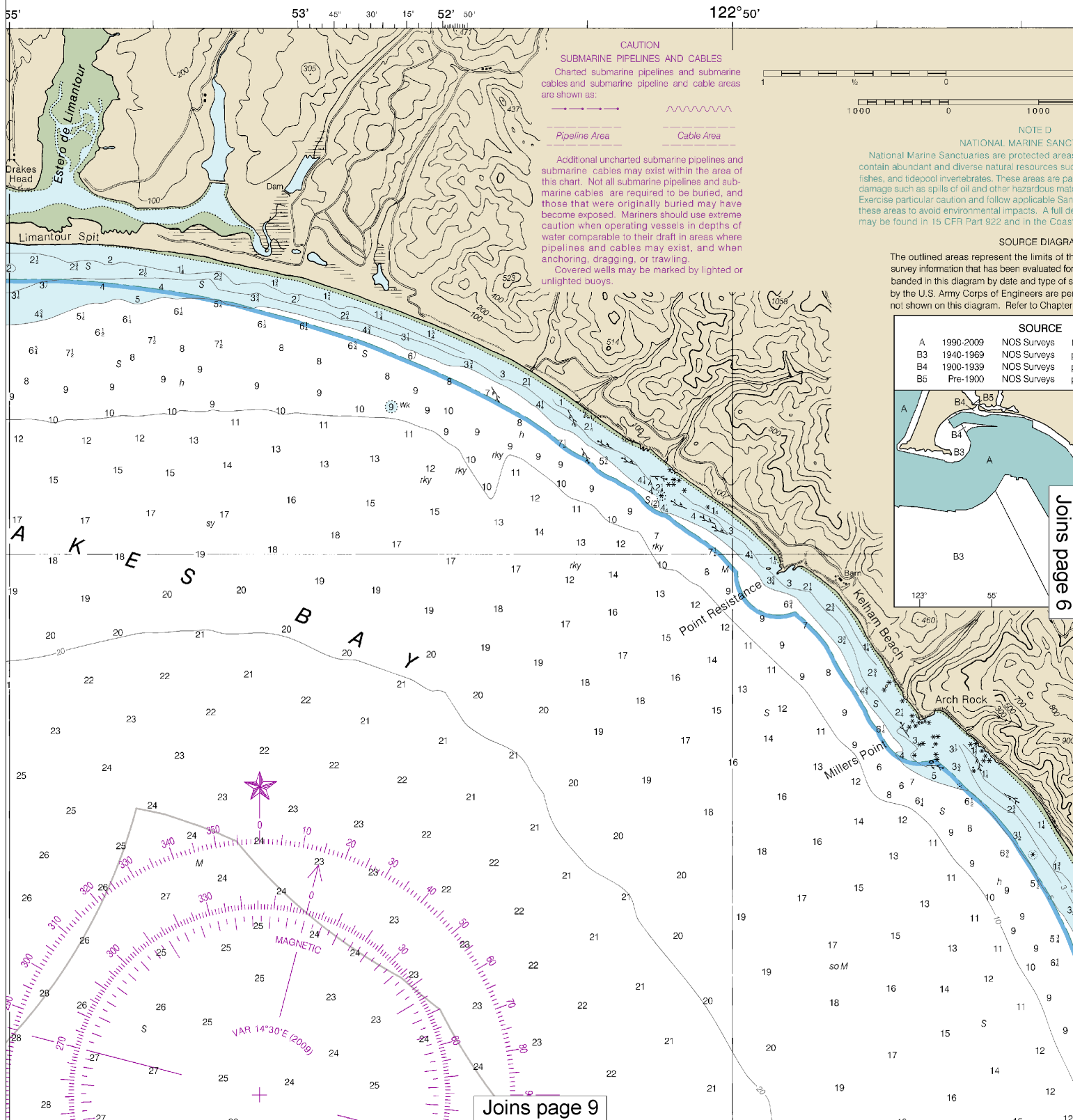
See Note on page 5.



NOTE X

3 nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in the limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject

Formerly C&GS 5599, 1st Ed., June 1892 C-1897-21 KAPP 1821

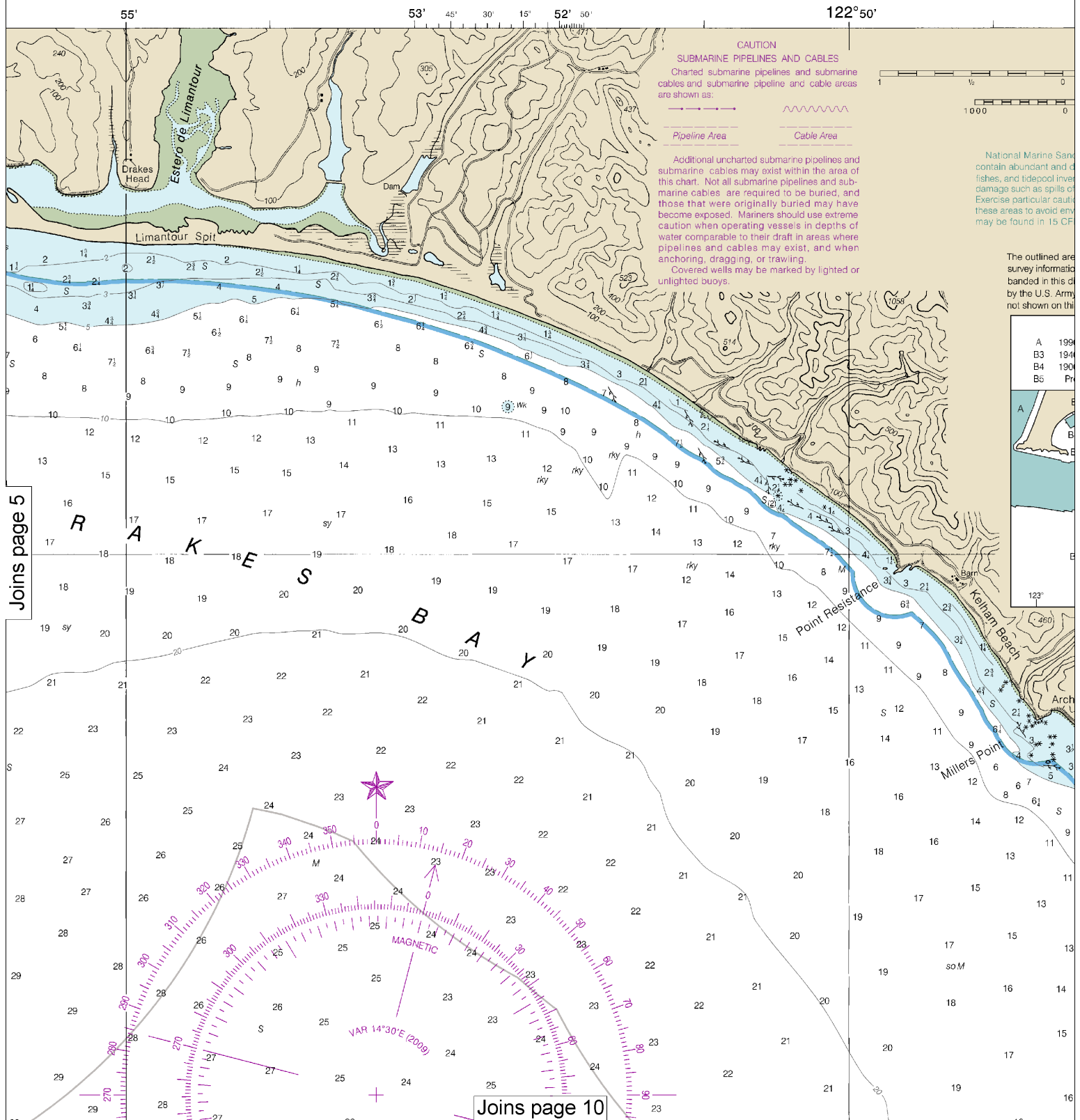


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

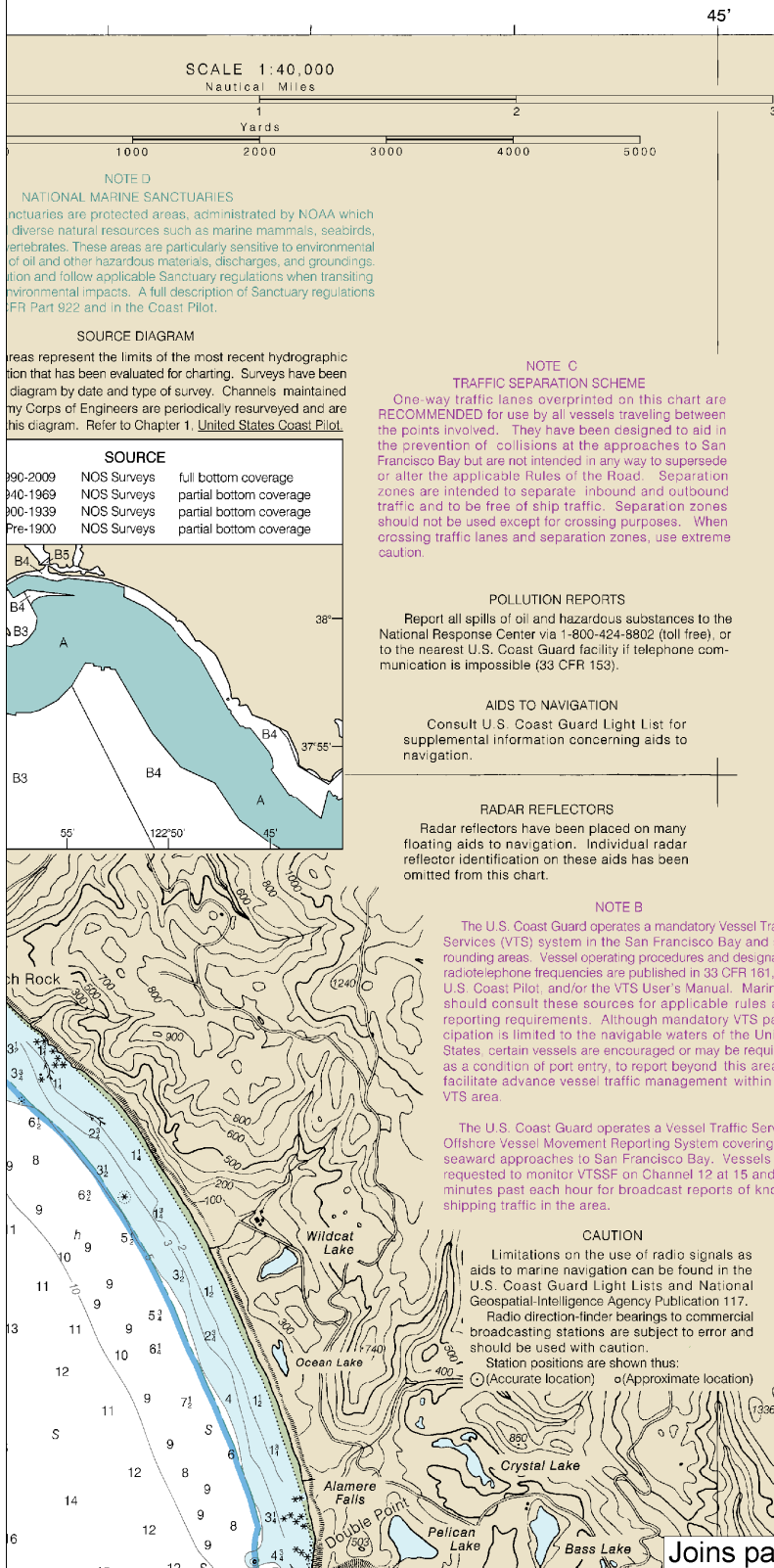
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

Formerly C&GS 5599, 1st Ed., June 1892 C-1897-21 KAPP 1821



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST CALIFORNIA

DRAKES BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 37°58'N
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Point Reyes (38°00'N/122°58'W)		5.8	5.1	1.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Mar 2009)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo moose code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HC lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Navy, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

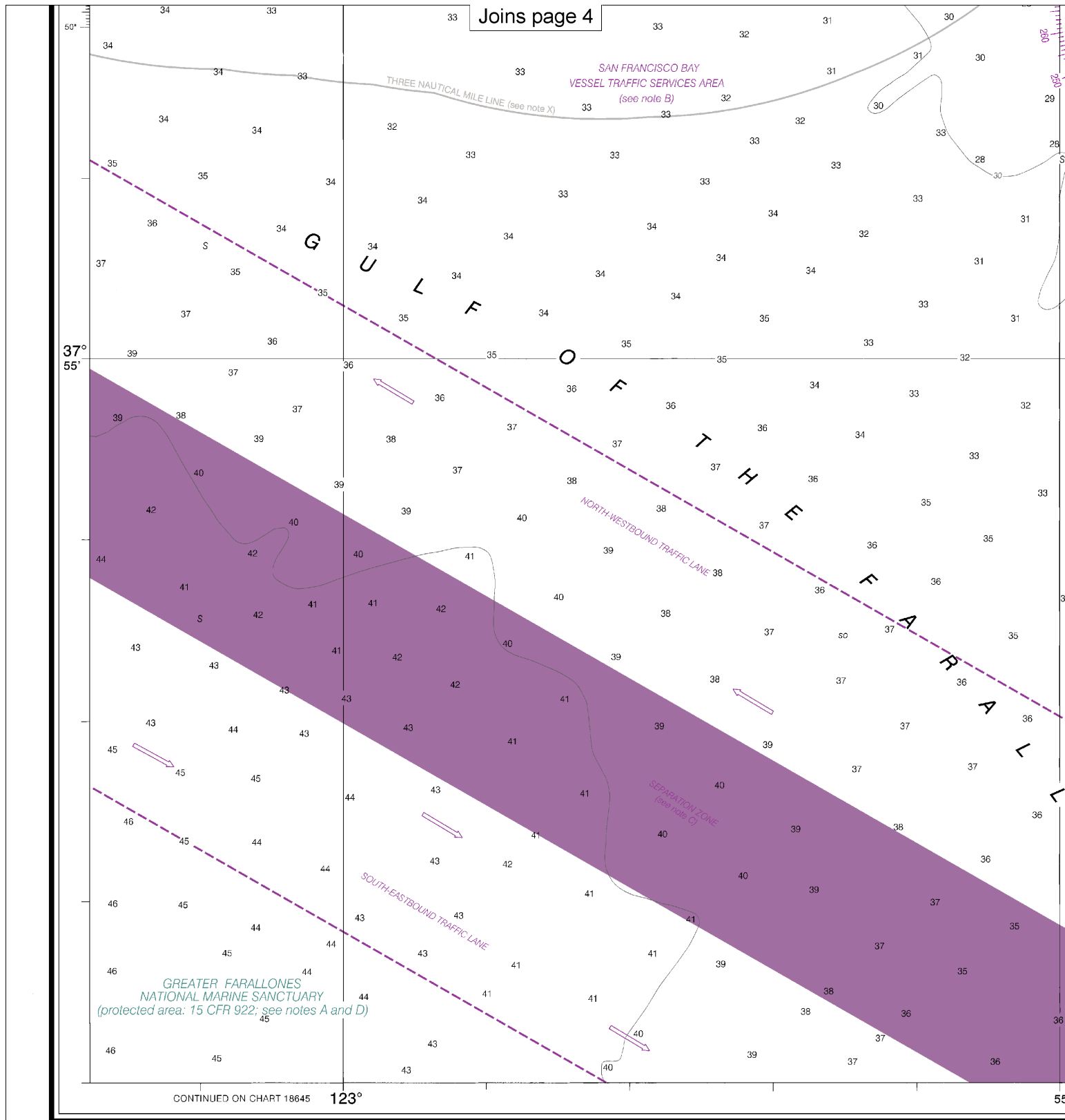
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.265" southward and 3.977" westward to agree with this chart.

Joins page 11



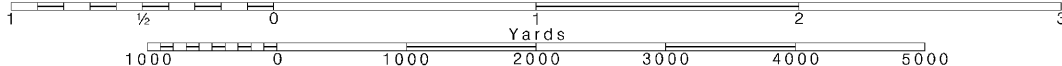
8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

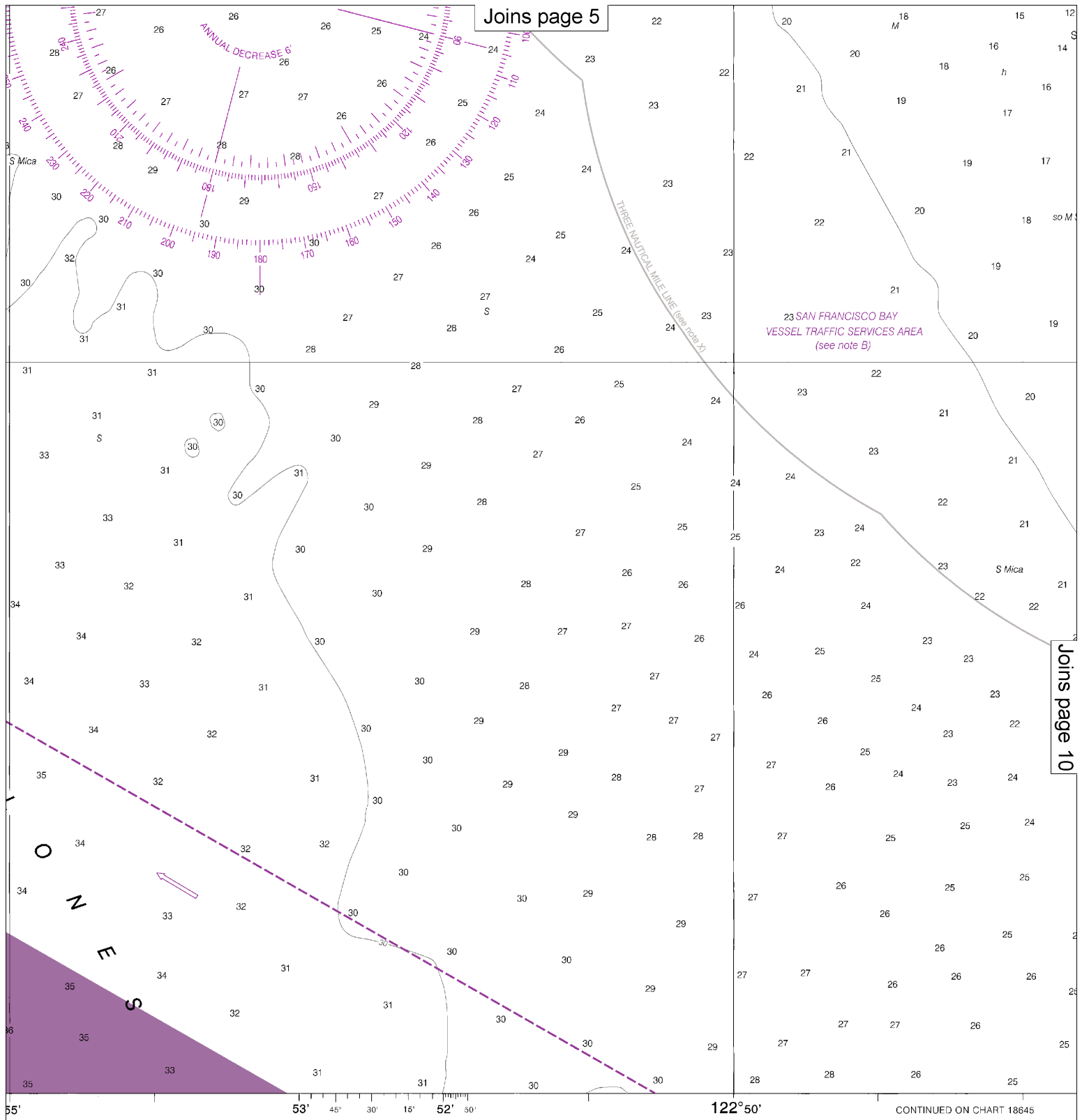
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 5



23 SAN FRANCISCO BAY
VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES AREA
(see note B)

Joins page 10

FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

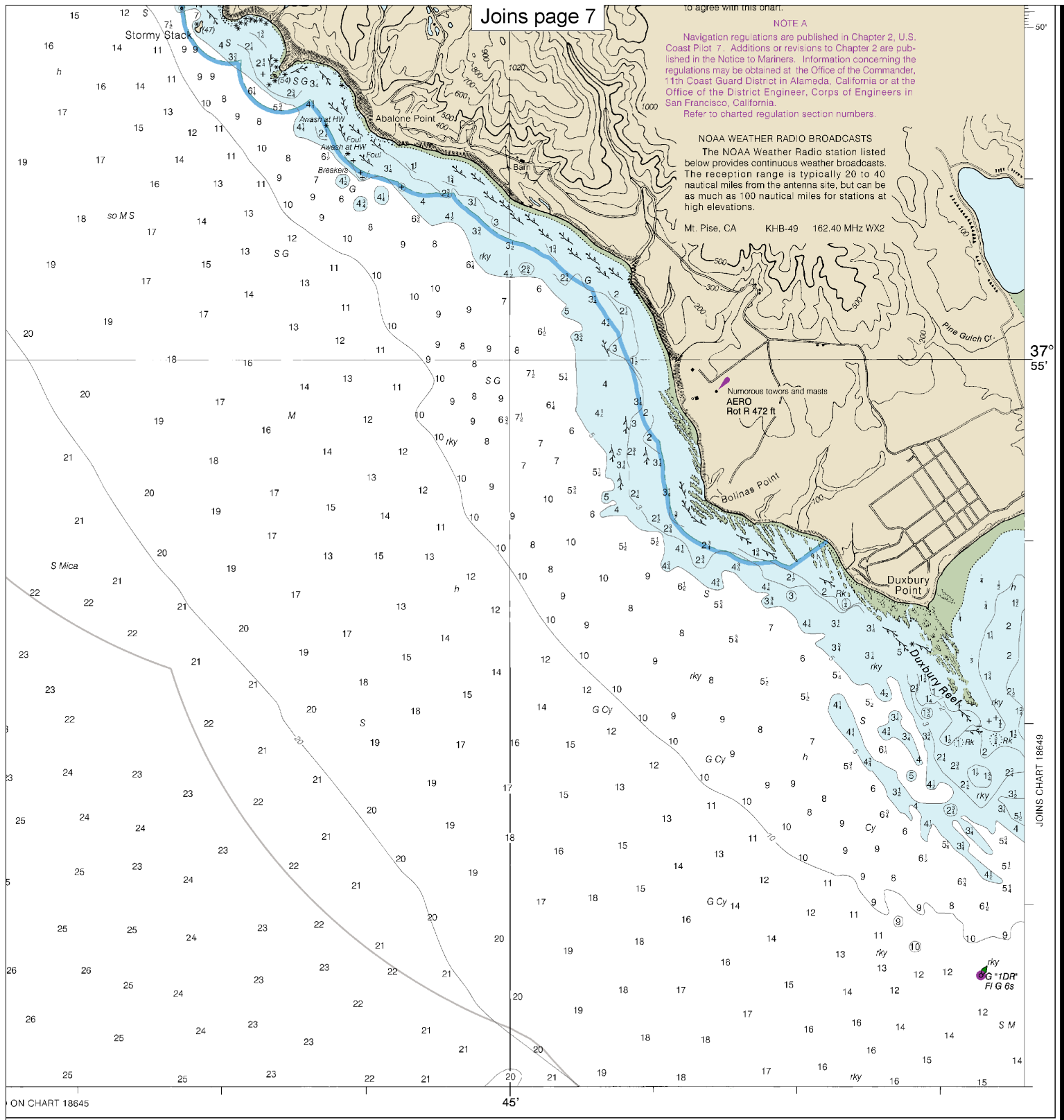
WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Drakes Bay
 SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18647



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.